among other things, that surveys conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Hyderabad in some eight States in the country showed that on an average about 19 per cent of the rural households consume inadequate amounts of protein, while 39 per cent consume inadequate calories; that this confirmed the observation that the problem of calorie inadequacy was of a higher magnitude than that of protein; that a comparison of the commonly availale food items on the basis of their nutrient composition and price would show that milk (and almost all foods of animal origin) from costlier alternatives to calorie deficiency; that even for meeting the protein requirement, milk remains a costlier alternative but comparatively cheaper than Meat, Fish and Eggs; that though milk proteins are generally considered better than proteins originating from vegetable sources. its superiority is, no doubt, much out of proportant of the price it commands; that while considering alternatives to fill the protein and energy deficiencies, it is only logical that the lower income strata of the population satisfy themselves with cheaper nutrients from vegetable sources and the affluent ones look for nutrients originating from animal sources; and that, in effect, a milk producer, who is able to market surplus milk to people who can afford it, can utilize the sale proceeds to purchase 3 to 4 times the quantity of protein and calorie available in the milk he sells.

**Crisis in fertiliser industry due to release of imported fertilisers**

2645. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertiliser industry in the country is facing serious crisis as a result of indiscriminate release of imported fertiliser for consumption;

(b) whether as a result of this crisis several units are threatened with closure; and

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, (i) what are the reasons for the current crisis in the fertiliser industry and (ii) what are the measures comtemplated by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Provisions of drinking water facilities in villages during the Sixth Five Year Plan**

2646. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of villages provided with drinking water facilities during the Sixth Five Yar Plan; and

(b) what is the number of villages likely to be provided drinking water during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) 1.92 lakhs out of a total of 2.31 lakhs problem villages as well as 47,000 other villages were provided drinking water facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) In line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981—91), the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population. To attain this objective. the Seventh Plan aims at:

(1) covering the remaining problem villages based on the original survey at the commencement of the Sixth Plan;

(2) coverage of problem villages identified since the commencement of the Sixth Plan; and

(3) full coverage of partially covered villages/habitations.

**Payment of overtime and medical Reimbusements in the food corporation of India**

2647. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what are the details of the payments made by the Food Corporation of India during the last four years, year-wise under the following heads above the Schedule of Rates

(ASOR) stating the reasons for the difference in the rates, if any in (i) overtime allowances and (ii) medical reimbursements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): The Food Corporaton of India doese not have any provision of schedule. of rates for payment of medical bills and overtime allawances. Generally the term 'above the schedule of rates' (ASOR) is adopted in case of handling and transport contracts.

Details of expenditure incurred by the Corporation on overtime allowances and medical reimbursements during the last four years are as under:—

(*Rs in lakhs*)

| Year | OTA | Medical |
|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 . . . | 454·76 | 166·15 |
| 1982-83 . . . | 610·33 | 213·88 |
| 1983-84 . . . | 1017·77 | 421·45 |
| 1984-85 . . . | 1650·34 | 411·40 |

**Diversion of levy sugar for sale in open market**

2648. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about nine lakh tonnes of sugar out of the levy quota of 65 per cent of production was diverted by Government for sale in the open market during 1984-85 thereby helping the sugar industry to earn about Rs. 300 crore at the cost of the consumer and the farmer as the stock of sugar which was to be sold through public distribution system at Rs. 4.40 per kilogram was sold in the open market at Rs. 7.50 per kilogram; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) The allocation of levy sugar at the present rate of 3.13 lakh tonnes per month was made for all months for distribution through Public Distribution System to meet the requirement of all consumers including those belonging to the vulnerable sections. When prices of open market sugar started rising, some quantity of levy sugar from the surplus was diverted for release in the open market to bring down the prices in the interests of the consumers. This measure had augmented the availability of freesale sugar and had also helped to reduce the sugar prices in the market specially during the festival season. This diversion is one of the strategies available on the supply management side. Such diversions have taken place in the past also.

As a result the open market sugar prices which were in the range of about Rs. 6.75 per kg. to Rs. 8.30 per kg. in the month of July, 1985 had declined to a range of about Rs. 6.20 per kg. to Rs. 7.30 per kg. during the recent festival season benefiting the consumers. Improved realisation by the sugar factories also speeded up the clearance of cane price dues to the sugarcane farmers which stood at only Rs. 13.43 crores constituting 1.1 per cent of the total cane price dues as on 31-10-1985.

**Crop insurance scheme for grapes in Andhra Pradesh**

2649. SHRI ADINARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the crops covered by crops insurance scheme in Andhra Pradesh;,

(b) whether Government propose to include the grapes under this scheme as this item is coming up fast in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, by what time a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Eleven crops namely; Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Green Gram, Black Gram, Red Gram, Ragi, Castor and Gingelly have been covered under the crop insurance scheme during kharif 1985 season in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to include Grapes under the scheme.

(c) Does not arise.